

never have thought possible a few years ago for children who are burn victims, or trauma victims, or even cancer victims now occurs daily at these hospitals. And while I am sure divine intervention plays a role in this healing, it is also due to the very hard work of skilled doctors, nurses, and dedicated staff that is second to none. We must therefore ensure that these facilities have the resources to continue their noble mission of saving children from the clutches of death and disease.

I know trustees, and medical and executive leaders of these institutions. All are committed to controlling the cost of children's health to the best of their ability. But their future ability to sustain their education and research programs will also depend on commensurate federal GME support for them. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the enactment of the "Children's Hospital Education and Research Act."

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I am honored to join my colleagues Senator KERREY, Senator BOND, Senator DURBIN, and Senator DEWINE in sponsoring this legislation to assure adequate funding for resident training in independent children's teaching hospitals.

These hospitals, such as Children's Hospital in Boston, have 60 pediatric training programs. They represent less than 1 percent of the training programs across the country, yet these hospitals train 5 percent of all physicians, 25 percent of all pediatricians, and the majority of many pediatric subspecialist.

Too often today, these hospitals are hard-pressed for financial support. Medicare is the principal source of federal funds that contributes to the costs of graduate medical education for most hospitals, but independent children's hospitals have few Medicare patients, since Medicare coverage for children applies only to end-stage kidney disease. Medicaid support is declining, as the program moves more and more toward managed care.

No hospital in the current competitive marketplace can afford to shift these costs to other payers. As a result, many children's hospitals find it very difficult to make ends meet.

In 1997, all teaching hospitals relieved a \$76,000 in Medicare graduate medical education support for each medical resident they trained, but the average independent children's teaching hospital received only \$400.

Last year, Children's Hospital in Boston lost over \$30 million on its patient operations. Two-thirds of this loss was directly attributable to the direct costs of graduate medical education. Will limited resources and increasing pressure to reduce patient costs, such losses cannot continue.

The academic mission of these hospitals is vital. Since its founding as a 20-bed hospital in 1869, Children's Hospital in Boston has become the largest pediatric medical center and research facility in the United States, and an

international leader in children's health. It is also the primary teaching hospital for pediatrics for Harvard Medical School. For eight years in a row, it has been named the best pediatric hospital in the country in a nationwide physicians' survey conducted by U.S. News and World Report.

Clinicians and investigators work together at the hospital in an environment that fosters new discoveries in research and new treatments for patients. Scientific breakthroughs are rapidly translated into better patient care and enhanced medical education. We must assure that market pressures do not interfere with these advances.

Independent children's hospitals deserve the same strong support that other hospitals receive for graduate medical education. The current lack of federal support is jeopardizing the indispensable work of these institutions and jeopardizing the next generation of leaders in pediatrics.

Congress needed to do all it can to correct this inequity. This legislation we are introducing will provide stop-gap support stabilize the situation while we develop a fair long-run solution to meet the overall needs of all aspects of graduate medical education. I look forward to early action by the Senate on this important measure.

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I am pleased to join Senators BOB KERREY, BOND, KENNEDY, DURBIN and DEWINE in introducing the "Children's Hospital Education and Research Act of 1998." This legislation recognizes the value of supporting medical training, it establishes an interim source of funding for financing residency training expenses for free-standing children's hospitals until a permanent source of funding for all medical education is developed.

Medical education is one of America's most precious public resources. It is a public good—a good from which everyone benefits, but for which no one is willing to pay. As a public good, explicit and dedicated funding for residency training programs must be secured so that the United States will continue to lead the world in the quality of its health care system. This legislation provides for such dedicated funding for residency training programs in children's hospitals.

I have introduced legislation—S. 21—which creates a medical education trust fund to support all accredited medical schools and teaching hospitals. Additionally, I requested that specific language be inserted in the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 charging the National Bipartisan Commission on the Future of Medicare to:

... make recommendations regarding the financing of graduate medical education (GME), including consideration of alternative broad-based sources of funding for such education and funding for institutions not currently eligible for such GME support that conduct approved graduate medical residency programs, such as children's hospitals.

Children's hospitals have a vitally important mission providing patient

care, medical training and research in the face of an increasingly competitive health system. I am pleased to support Senator KERREY's bill and look forward to working with him and other members of the National Bipartisan Commission on the Future of Medicare as we seek stable and sufficient funding for medical education.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN:

S. 2050. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to prohibit members of the Armed Forces from entering into correctional facilities to present decorations to persons who commit certain crimes before being presented such decorations; to the Committee on Armed Services.

#### THE MILITARY HONORS PRESERVATION ACT

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the Military Honors Preservation Act of 1998 which will ensure that those who have served this nation with distinction will not see their service medals devalued by the crimes of others.

This bill simply states that a member of the United States armed forces may not enter a federal, state, or local penitentiary for the purpose of presenting a medal to a person incarcerated for committing a serious violent felony. My hope is that this bill will be seen as it is intended: an attempt to secure the well deserved sense of honor of those who have served in our nation's armed forces. Service to our nation and the opportunity to receive recognition for that service is a duty and a privilege not to be taken lightly.

I decided that this legislation was necessary when I heard of the unbearable pain suffered by the family of Leah Schendel, a 78-year old woman who was attacked in her Sacramento, California home just before Christmas in 1980. Mrs. Schendel was brutally beaten and sexually assaulted. This vicious attack caused a massive heart attack that killed her. The man who perpetrated this horrific crime, Manuel Babbitt, was convicted and sentenced to die—he is currently sitting on death row in San Quentin Prison.

This past March, the suffering of Mrs. Schendel's family was renewed when they learned that the man who had so viciously brutalized their loved one was being honored by the United States Marine Corps, in San Quentin! In a ceremony at the prison, Mr. Babbitt was awarded a Purple Heart for injuries he suffered during the Vietnam War. For Mrs. Schendel's family, this medal ceremony was a slap in the face. It said to them that the government was more concerned with honoring a convicted criminal than respecting the feelings of his victims.

I believe that there is no higher calling for an American than to serve our nation. I have worked hard to make sure that California veterans, who have been overlooked or fallen through the

cracks of the system, get the recognition and benefits they deserve. However, I believe that someone who, in his or her post-service life, shows such a blatant disregard for the laws of this nation and makes a mockery of the high standards of the United States military should not be accorded recognition.

Just like the right to vote, or the right to a military burial in Arlington Cemetery, I believe anyone who has committed a heinous crime forfeits the right to be honored by the American people. Please join me in supporting this bill for the sake of Leah Schendel, and for every American veteran who should rightly feel that they are a hero.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2050

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. PROHIBITION ON ENTRY INTO CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES FOR PRESENTATION OF DECORATIONS TO PERSONS WHO COMMIT CERTAIN CRIMES BEFORE PRESENTATION.**

(a) PROHIBITION.—Chapter 57 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

**“§1132. Presentation of decorations: prohibition on entering into correctional facilities for certain presentations**

“(a) PROHIBITION.—No member of the armed forces may enter into a Federal, State, or local correctional facility for purposes of presenting a decoration to a person who has been convicted of a serious violent felony.

“(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) The term ‘decoration’ means any decoration or award that may be presented or awarded to a member of the armed forces.

“(2) The term ‘serious violent felony’ has the meaning given that term in section 3359(c)(2)(F) of title 18.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of that chapter is amended by adding at the end the following:

“1132. Presentation of decorations: prohibition on entering into correctional facilities for certain presentations.”.

By Mr. WARNER.

S. 2051. A bill to establish a task force to assess activities in previous base closure rounds and to recommend improvements and alternatives to additional base closure rounds; to the Committee on Armed Services.

**BASE CLOSURE TASK FORCE LEGISLATION**

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, during this past week, I and my colleagues have been working in committee on the defense authorization bill for the upcoming fiscal year. We have debated a host of issues of significant import to the national security of this great nation, among them the future of the BRAC process.

Mr. President, a decade ago, I worked with my good friend from Georgia, Senator Sam Nunn, to formulate legisla-

tion that would guide this nation through the base closure process. We understood then that this would be a difficult and, for many communities across this country, a painful process.

In this decade, each of us in this chamber has come to know how communities in our states had come to rely on the military as the mainstay of their economic livelihood. For many communities, a base closure would impart significant economic impact. In some communities a positive result, in others a negative impact. No two communities are the same. The challenge to these communities after a base closure was then to reorient their goals and to plan for continued growth and well-being, or plain survival.

I learned a great deal from Senator Nunn during our discussions on planning for base closures. He is a man of great intellect and keen foresight and fully understood the possibility that this process could become politicized. Under our leadership, the committee went to great lengths to legislate the appropriate direction, responsibilities and necessary safeguards that might preclude either the executive or legislative branch from manipulating the process for political gain, rather than the collective gain of the national security of this country.

The BRAC rounds in 1991 and 1993 were basically free from challenge, but 1995 was a different story—one with which we are all familiar. Like many of you, I was truly disappointed that we have come so far with such a degree of success only to have the process, under such a dark cloud, break down with confidence lost.

So, it is under this cloud that we attempt to continue a discussion on the necessity of future base closures. The citizens of the Commonwealth and my colleagues in this chamber, know my position on this. Like Secretary Cohen and other experts on national security policy, I believe we still have work to do to reduce base infrastructure if we are to continue to meet the rising costs of national security challenges of the coming millennium, particularly modernization.

The shadow cast on the process continues to grow—seemingly unabated by our remarks, and probably the counsel of Secretary Cohen. I am severely distressed by a recent Defense Department memo which, once again, puts in question the BRAC process.

To get this process back on track, I am proposing legislation today to form a task force to revise these issues. This task force will be composed of experts chosen by both the majority and minority from both chambers in bipartisan spirit. The charter of the task force will be to investigate and report to the Congress by March of next year how we might efficiently achieve, without manipulation, the continued reduction in military infrastructure.

I believe it is important that we assure the American people that a future base closure can be maintained in the

spirit in which I and Senator Nunn and our colleagues on the committee has originally intended those few years ago. I invite members to join me on this legislation.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2051

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. TASK FORCE ON BASE CLOSURE REFORM.**

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is hereby established a commission to be known as the “Task Force on Base Closure Reform” (in this Act referred to as the “Task Force”).

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Task Force is to review the base closure process (including the recommendation and approval of installations for closure and the closure of installations) under the 1990 base closure law in order to recommend improvements, and potential alternatives, to the base closure process under that law.

**SEC. 2. MEMBERSHIP.**

(a) MEMBERSHIP.—(1) The Task Force shall be composed of 10 members, appointed from among individuals described in paragraph (2) as follows:

(A) Three members shall be appointed by the Majority Leader of the Senate.

(B) Two members shall be appointed by the Minority Leader of the Senate.

(C) Three members shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(D) Two members shall be appointed by the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives.

(2) Members of the Task Force shall be appointed from among retired members of the Armed Forces, or other private United States citizens, who have one or more of the following qualifications:

(A) Past membership on a commission established under the 1990 base closure law or under title II of the Defense Authorization Amendments and Base Closure and Realignment Act (Public Law 100-526; 10 U.S.C. 2687 note).

(B) Past service on the staff of a commission referred to in subparagraph (A).

(C) Experience with military force structure planning and strategic planning.

(D) Financial management experience.

(E) Past membership in the legislative branch or service on the staff of the legislative branch.

(b) APPOINTMENT.—(1) All members of the Task Force shall be appointed not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2)(A) Members of the Task Force shall be appointed for the life of the Task Force.

(B) A vacancy in the membership of the Task Force shall not affect the powers of the Task Force, but shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

(c) CHAIRMAN.—The members of the Task Force shall choose one of the members to serve as chairman of the Task Force.

**SEC. 3. DUTIES.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Task Force shall—

(1) carry out a review of the base closure process under the 1990 base closure law in accordance with subsection (b);

(2) carry out an assessment of the impact of the number of base closure rounds on the base closure process under that law in accordance with subsection (c);

(3) carry out a comparative analysis of various means of disposing of excess or surplus

property in accordance with subsection (d); and

(4) make recommendations in accordance with subsection (e).

(b) REVIEW.—In carrying out a review of the base closure process under subsection (a)(1), the Task Force shall—

(1) review the activities, after action reports, and recommendations of each commission established under the 1990 base closure law in the 1991, 1993, and 1995 base closure rounds under that law;

(2) review the activities and after action reports of the Department of Defense and the military departments with respect to each such base closure round under that law, which shall include an assessment of the compliance of the military departments with the provisions of that law in each such round; and

(3) assess the effectiveness of the provisions of that law in providing guidance to each such commission, the Department of Defense, and the military departments with respect to subsequent closures of military installations.

(c) ASSESSMENT.—In carrying out an assessment of the impact of the number of base closure rounds on the base closure process under subsection (a)(2), the Task Force shall—

(1) review the activities of the Department of Defense and the military departments in preparing for and carrying out the closure of installations approved for closure in each base closure round under the 1990 base closure law, including—

(A) the capacity of the Department of Defense and the military departments to process the data required to make recommendations with respect to the closure of installations in each such round; and

(B) the effectiveness of the activities undertaken by the Department of Defense and the military departments to dispose of property and equipment at such installations upon approval of closure; and

(2) assess the impact of the number of installations recommended for closure in each such round on—

(A) the accuracy of data provided by the Secretary of Defense to the commission established under that law in such round;

(B) the capacity of such commission to process such data; and

(C) the ability of such commission to consider fully the concerns of the communities likely to be effected by the closure of the installations recommended for closure.

(d) COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS.—In carrying out a comparative analysis under subsection (a)(3), the Task Force shall—

(1) compare the law and experience of the United States in disposing of surplus and excess property with the law and experience of similar nations in disposing of such property; and

(2) compare the law (including any regulations, policies, and directives) of the United States relating to the closure of military installations with the law of similar nations relating to the closure of such installations.

(e) RECOMMENDATIONS.—In making recommendations under subsection (a)(4), the Task Force shall—

(1) recommend such modifications to the 1990 base closure law as the Task Force considers appropriate in light of its activities under this section;

(2) compare the merits of requiring one additional round of base closures under that law with the merits of requiring more than one additional round of base closures under that law; and

(3) recommend any alternative methods of eliminating excess capacity in the military installations inside the United States that

the Task Force considers appropriate in light of its activities under this section.

#### SEC. 4. REPORT.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than March 15, 1999, the Task Force shall submit to the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on National Security of the House of Representatives a report on its activities under this Act.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report shall include the results of the activities of the Task Force under section 3, including the recommendations required by subsection (e) of that section.

#### SEC. 5. TASK FORCE MATTERS.

(a) MEETINGS.—(1) The Task Force shall hold its first meeting not later than 30 days after the date on which all members have been appointed.

(2) The Task Force shall meet upon the call of the chairman.

(3) A majority of the members of the Task Force shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number may hold meetings.

(b) AUTHORITY OF INDIVIDUALS TO ACT FOR TASK FORCE.—Any member or agent of the Task Force may, if authorized by the Task Force, take any action which the Task Force is authorized to take under this section.

(c) HEARINGS.—The Task Force may hold such hearings, sit and act at such times and places, take such testimony, and receive such evidence as the Task Force considers advisable to carry out its duties.

(d) AVAILABILITY OF GOVERNMENT INFORMATION.—The Task Force may secure directly from the Department of Defense and any other department or agency of the Federal Government such information as the Task Force considers necessary to carry out its duties. Upon the request of the chairman of the Task Force, the head of a department or agency shall furnish the requested information expeditiously to the Task Force.

(e) POSTAL SERVICES.—The Task Force may use the United States mails in the same manner and under the same conditions as other departments and agencies of the Federal Government.

#### SEC. 6. TASK FORCE PERSONNEL MATTERS.

(a) PAY AND EXPENSES OF MEMBERS.—(1) Each member of the Task Force who is not an employee of the Government shall be paid at a rate equal to the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay prescribed for level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, for each day (including travel time) during which such member is engaged in performing the duties of the Task Force.

(2) Members and personnel of the Task Force may travel on aircraft, vehicles, or other conveyances of the Armed Forces when travel is necessary in the performance of a duty of the Task Force except when the cost of commercial transportation is less expensive.

(3) The members of the Task Force may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates authorized for employees of agencies under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, while away from their homes or regular places of business in the performance of services for the Task Force.

(4)(A) A member of the Task Force who is an annuitant otherwise covered by section 8344 or 8468 of title 5, United States Code, shall not by reason of membership on the Task Force be subject to the provisions of such section with respect to such Task Force.

(B) A member of the Task Force who is a member or former member of a uniformed service shall not be subject to the provisions of subsections (b) and (c) of section 5532 of such title with respect to membership on the Task Force.

(b) STAFF AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT.—

(1) The chairman of the Task Force may, without regard to civil service laws and regulations, appoint and terminate an executive director and up to three additional staff members as necessary to enable the Task Force to perform its duties. The chairman of the Task Force may fix the compensation of the executive director and other personnel without regard to the provisions of chapter 51, and subchapter III of chapter 53, of title 5, United States Code, relating to classification of positions and General Schedule pay rates, except that the rate of pay may not exceed the maximum rate of pay for grade GS-15 under the General Schedule.

(2) Upon the request of the chairman of the Task Force, the head of any department or agency of the Federal Government may detail, without reimbursement, any personnel of the department or agency to the Task Force to assist in carrying out its duties. A detail of an employee shall be without interruption or loss of civil service status or privilege.

#### SEC. 7. SUPPORT OF TASK FORCE.

(a) TEMPORARY SERVICES.—The chairman of the Task Force may procure temporary and intermittent services under section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code, at rates for individuals that do not exceed the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay prescribed for level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of such title.

(b) DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPORT.—The Secretary of Defense shall furnish to the Task Force such administrative and support services as may be requested by the chairman of the Task Force.

#### SEC. 8. TERMINATION.

The Task Force shall terminate 30 days after the date on which it submits the report required by section 4.

#### SEC. 9. FUNDING.

Upon the request of the chairman of the Task Force, the Secretary of Defense shall make available to the Task Force, out of funds appropriated for the Department of Defense, such amounts as the Task Force may require to carry out its duties.

#### SEC. 10. DEFINITION.

In this Act, the term "1990 base closure law" means the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (part A of title XXIX of Public Law 101-510; 10 U.S.C. 2687 note).

By Mr. WARNER:

S. 2053. A bill to require the Secretary of Treasury to redesign the \$1 bill so as to incorporate the preamble to the Constitution of the United States, the Bill of Rights, and a list of Articles of the Constitution on the reverse side of such currency; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

#### LIBERTY DOLLAR BILL ACT

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the Liberty Dollar Bill Act.

Recently, the eighth grade students of Liberty Middle School in Ashland, Virginia came up with an idea. The measure I introduce today simply implements their vision. This bill directs the Treasury to place on the back of the one dollar bill the actual language from the Constitution of the United States.

Our founding fathers met in 1787, to write what would become the model for all modern democracies—the Constitution.

Our Constitution is a beacon of light for the world. Shouldn't all people be able to hold up our one dollar bill as a symbol of there freedom of modern democracy worldwide.

Washington, Madison, Franklin, Hamilton and many other great Americans met for four months in 1787 to ignite history's greatest light of government.

They argued, fought, and compromised to create a lasting democracy, built on a philosophy found in the preamble of the constitution. And they protected this philosophy and these ideals by creating three branches of government and divisions of power between the federal and state governments found in the articles and the amendments of the Constitution.

Three of the men mentioned are on our United States currency, but not the document they put their lives into—not the document they then asked Americans to ratify.

While our currency celebrates the men who first wrote the constitution, it doesn't celebrate, their most noble achievement, the living document that has been so ably protected while it continues to evolve with each new generation.

Shouldn't this greatest of American achievements be in the hands of all Americans?

All Presidents, likewise all public officers, swear to "preserve, protect and defend" the constitution.

No country can survive if it loses its philosophical moorings. The freedoms and liberties we enjoy give substance, value and meaning to the laws by which we live. Our Nation's philosophy can be taken for granted in the daily business of lawmaking. Yet we can hear in John F. Kennedy's inaugural address that we do not defend America's laws, we defend its philosophy—a philosophy embodied in the Constitution.

Seventy-five percent of Americans say that "The Constitution is important to them, makes them proud, and is relevant to their lives."

So important is this document that we built the Archives in Washington to house and safeguard it. Hundreds of thousands go there each year to see it. However, ninety-four percent of Americans don't even know all of the rights and freedoms found in the First Amendment.

Sixty-two percent of Americans can't name our three branches of government.

Six hundred thousand legal immigrants come to America each year. Often their first sight of America is the Statue of Liberty, holding high her torch, symbolizing our light and our freedom. Many of these immigrants become American citizens by the naturalization process and learn more about the Constitution than many natural born citizens

If America's most patriotic symbol—the Constitution—were on the back of the one dollar bill, wouldn't we all

know more about our Government? And shouldn't we?

Shouldn't it be where all Americans can readily read it. Shouldn't the Constitution be on the back of the one dollar bill?

Today, I am proud to join my colleague in the House, Chairman TOM BLILEY, and introduce the companion legislation in the Senate. The Liberty Dollar Bill Act directs the Secretary of the Treasury to incorporate the preamble to the Constitution of the United States, the Bill of Rights, and a list of the Articles of the Constitution on the reverse side of the one dollar bill.

Mr. President, I agree with the students of Liberty Middle School. The Constitution belongs to the people. It should be in their hands.

I want to commend the eighth grade students of Liberty Middle School and their teacher, Mr. Randy Wright for their contribution to our Nation. I hope all my colleagues in the Senate will see the wisdom of these students and join me as a cosponsor of this legislation. Let the nation hear that the younger generation can provide ideas that become the laws of our land.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2053

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Liberty Dollar Bill Act".

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds as follows:

(1) Many Americans are unaware of the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, one of the most remarkable and important documents in world history.

(2) A version of this important document, consisting of the preamble, a list of the Articles, and the Bill of Rights, could easily be placed on the reverse side of the \$1 Federal reserve note.

(3) The placement of this version of the Constitution on the \$1 Federal reserve note, a unit of currency used daily by virtually all Americans, would serve to remind people of the historical importance of the Constitution and its impact on their lives today.

(4) Americans would be reminded by the preamble of the blessings of liberty, by the Articles, of the framework of the Government, and by the Bill of Rights, of some of the historical changes to the document that forms the very core of the American experience.

#### SEC. 3. REDESIGN OF REVERSE SIDE OF THE \$1 BILL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 5114 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(d) LIBERTY DOLLAR BILLS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—In addition to the requirements of subsection (b) (relating to the inclusion of the inscription 'In God We Trust' on all United States currency) and the eighth undesignated paragraph of section 16 of the Federal Reserve Act, the design of the reverse side of \$1 Federal reserve notes shall incorporate the preamble to the Constitution

of the United States, a list of the Articles of the Constitution, and a list of the first 10 amendments to the Constitution.

"(2) DESIGN.—Subject to paragraph (3), the preamble to the Constitution of the United States, the first 10 amendments to the Constitution, and the list of the Articles of the Constitution shall appear on the reverse side of the \$1 Federal reserve note, in such form as the Secretary deems appropriate.

"(3) AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY.—The requirements of this subsection shall not be construed as—

"(A) prohibiting the inclusion of any other inscriptions or material on the reverse side of the \$1 Federal reserve note that the Secretary may determine to be necessary or appropriate; or

"(B) limiting any other authority of the Secretary with regard to the design of the \$1 Federal reserve note, including the adoption of any design features to deter the counterfeiting of United States currency."

(b) DATE OF APPLICATION.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply to \$1 Federal reserve notes that are first placed into circulation after December 31, 1999.

#### ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 261

At the request of Mr. DOMENICI, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. FEINGOLD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 261, a bill to provide for a biennial budget process and a biennial appropriations process and to enhance oversight and the performance of the Federal Government.

S. 597

At the request of Mr. BINGAMAN, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU) was added as a cosponsor of S. 597, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage under part B of the medicare program of medical nutrition therapy services furnished by registered dietitians and nutrition professionals.

S. 831

At the request of Mr. SHELBY, the name of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 831, a bill to amend chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, to provide for congressional review of any rule promulgated by the Internal Revenue Service that increases Federal revenue, and for other purposes.

S. 882

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. AKAKA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 882, a bill to improve academic and social outcomes for students by providing productive activities during after school hours.

S. 990

At the request of Mr. FAIRCLOTH, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. CAMPBELL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 990, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish the National Institute of Biomedical Imaging.

S. 1392

At the request of Mr. BROWNBACK, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. ABRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1392, a bill to provide for offsetting tax cuts whenever there is an